

related policy decisions is perceived to be expanding.

Projected energy consumption in developing countries will begin to exceed that of developed countries, a change that will carry political, economic, and environmental considerations.

The spread of information technology and use of the Internet dramatically change the way business is conducted, and this change carries with it a new set of vulnerabilities.

The prospects of cyberterrorist attacks on energy infrastructure are very real; such attacks may be the greatest threat to supply during the years under review.

Global warming is attracting growing attention, and that attention will likely shape debate on future energy policies; it is hoped that debate will reflect sound science and factual analysis.

Security of Supply

If U.S. military power is committed to a limited but extended protection effort in Northeast Asia, the capacity to respond to a crisis like that of 1990 in the Persian Gulf will be severely limited. The United States will need to rebalance its security relations.

Policy Contradictions

The greater need for oil in the future is at odds with current sanctions on oil exporters Libya, Iraq, and Iran.

The United States deals with energy policy in domestic terms, not international terms; U.S. energy policy is therefore at odds with globalization.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 1 p.m. shall be under the control of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, we have 5 minutes remaining in our time; is that correct?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the chairman of the Energy Committee, the Senator from Alaska, for the work he has done on the energy problem. Clearly, we have one; there is no question. The question is, How do we best resolve it?

We are in desperate need of a national energy policy. We have not had one for a number of years. We need to have some direction with respect to domestic production—how much we want to let ourselves become dependent on OPEC and other such issues. It seems there are a number of issues about which the chairman has talked.

We need to talk about diversity. We have all kinds of things we can go on: We can go on oil, on gas, on coal—which is one of our largest reserves. We need to make it more clean. Of course, we can do that. We can take another look at nuclear, look again at our storage problems. It is one of the cleanest sources we have. Hydro needs to be maintained and perhaps improved. We need to go to renewables, where we can use wind and sunlight and some of the other natural sources.

I will always remember listening to someone back in Casper, WY, a number of years ago, saying we have never run out of a source of fuel; what we have done is found something that worked a little better. So we need to continue research to find ways to do that.

We need to have access to public lands. That doesn't mean for a minute

we are not going to take care of those public lands and preserve the resources and the environment. But we can do both. We have done that in Wyoming for a number of years. We have been very active in energy production, and at the same time we have been able to preserve the lands. That is not the choice, either preserve it or ruin it. That is not the choice we have.

We also need to do some more research on clean coal, one of our best energy sources.

I was just in Wyoming talking to some folks who indicated we need to find ways to get easements and move energy. If it is in the form of electricity, it has to be moved by wholesale transmission. We need a nationwide grid to do that, particularly if we are going to deregulate the transmission and the generation side, which we are planning to do.

We have to have gas pipelines. California has become the great example. They wanted to have more power. Their demand increased and production went down. Then they said: We will deregulate. So they deregulated the wholesale cost and put a cap on resale cost. Those things clearly don't work.

We have to have some incentives to produce—tax incentives, probably, for low-production wells.

We need to eliminate the boom-and-bust factor so small towns are not living high one day and in debt the next.

Finally, we need to take a look at conservation, of course. You and I need to decide how we can use less of that energy and still maintain our kind of economy and way of life.

I again thank the chairman of the Energy Committee for all he is doing and urge him to continue so we can set the right direction for this country in order to have the energy we need and save our national resources as well. I am persuaded we can do both.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. LINCOLN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, S. 27 is discharged from the Committee on Rules and Administration, and the clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 27) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the time between 1 and 3:15 p.m. today be equally divided for debate only between the chairman and ranking member. I further ask unanimous consent that at 3:15 today I be recognized to offer an amendment.

Mr. McCain. Madam President, reserving the right to object—I will not object—that would not in any way preclude Members from coming down for opening statements. We want to make sure everyone can make their opening statements. I know there are a lot of Members who would like to make opening statements on the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I believe that is what the time is for. I concur with the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCain. There may be more than 2 hours, and Members may come down afterwards since some Members are coming back late this afternoon. I would like to make that clear.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, reserving the right to object—I will not object—I urge Members who have opening statements to make on this bill to come to the floor between now and 3:15. Obviously, later in the day during consideration of amendments Members can make whatever statements they wish. But to have some coherency to the remarks, this would be the appropriate time to do so. We urge Members to come to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. Reid. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I am wondering if anyone knows that there is going to be a vote this afternoon. That was talked about last week.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, it is my understanding that there was a plan to have a vote at 6:15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to any of the requests? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, we are in business for opening statements, if anyone would like to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Feingold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. Feingold. Thank you, Madam President.

Mr. McCain. Madam President, may I say to my distinguished colleague, my statement would be 5 minutes long.

Mr. Feingold. As always, I defer to my commander on this, the senior Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. McCain. Madam President, I thank my friend, Senator Feingold, for his partnership and for his friendship.

Today we begin the first open Senate debate in many years on whether or